

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1908.

The Election.

When these lines shall be read the election for the ratification or rejection of the infamous Constitution will be over. The result is unknown, but we have an abiding faith in the integrity, manliness, virtue and pride of the white people of the State, and feel confident that this infernal amalgamation of Yankee malice and impudence, and negro ignorance and prejudice, has met the unqualified condemnation of the patriotic people of North Carolina. We cannot and will not believe, until convinced by actual figures to the contrary, that the white majority has been overcome, and that the old State has been prostrated under the feet of negroes and Yankee adventurers, by the base apostasy of her own sons. North Carolinians have always been a law-loving and law-abiding people, and to-day desire, as only men who are tired of strife and contention and devoted to a stable and free government, a reconstruction of the Union and a reconciliation between the sections. They have used every honorable means to fill up the yawning gulf of prejudice and hate, which divides the North from the South—to heal the bleeding wounds of the war—to mingle their sorrows with those of the Northern people over the anvil-crowned graves of "the Blue and the Gray."

Every demand, just and unjust, has been readily granted; every obligation, necessary and unnecessary, has been entered into and faithfully kept; every order, legal and illegal, has been obeyed. Oppression and tyranny have been quietly and patiently submitted to. Opposition, discontent, disobedience to harsh acts of Congress and petty malice of brainless and vicious officials, have no where prevented or disturbed the uninterrupted authority of the officers of the United States in North Carolina. Pleading for just and honorable terms of reconstruction—scornfully refusing all propositions of dishonor when submitted to the proud and noble-hearted white citizens of the State, our people have as yet nothing to be ashamed of in the disgraceful record of reconstruction, which faithful history will hand down to posterity.

We cannot believe that a people so brave, so generous, so high-minded, with such a lineage and history, can have belied their whole lives and been false to their State, to the memory of the past, and to the hopes of the future, as to have voluntarily surrendered all in the election which ended yesterday. We can appreciate the influence which such apostate sons of North Carolina as Rodman, and Dick, and Settle, and Caldwell, will have in their immediate localities, but the great heart of the people beats in unison with the true interests and welfare of the State, and is too brave and noble to be won by the blandishments of power or purchased by the hopes of reward. Honest, industrious and contented colored men will teach these men a lesson of filial duty and will prevent, by their faithfulness and integrity, the disgrace and ruin of the grand old mother, plotted by these degenerate sons.

Yes, we believe that the infamous Constitution has been voted down, and North Carolina saved from the disgrace intended for her. May our hopes be fully realized, and North Carolina yet take its true position in the galaxy of States upon terms of honorable equality.—*Daily Journal Staff.*

Northern Disloyalty.

What a disloyal set are the American people. From every quarter comes Democratic and Conservative gains. Everywhere goes up the fact that the negro shall not vote. Congressional usurpation may fasten it upon the South for a season, but the recent demands of Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas and Michigan, will yet be heeded and obeyed. They have most emphatically declared that the negroes of the United States shall not vote. It is the merest folly to say that such marked manifestations of their disapproval of the right of the negro to vote could have been called into existence by the claims of the handful of educated, thrifty and well-to-do negroes who inhabit those States. No, these declarations go farther. They say that White Suffrage shall be the ruling principle of our government. Ohio, which declares that the negroes within her borders shall not vote, also declares that North Carolina negroes shall not elect men to Congress to legislate for that State. Michigan, radical Michigan, undisturbed by her twelve or fifteen hundred negroes, demands that the blacks of the South shall not hold a balance of power in the Presidential election.

Surely, if Congress be the judge, these people are growing terribly disloyal, and we should not be surprised, should Ben Wade get to be President *pro tempore*, if these States were forced to accept it at the point of the bayonet. If Congress wants to reconstruct these refractory States and give them loyal Constitutions, we can send them Constitution-makers who have proved their fidelity to the behests of Congress, and their ability to deplete the State Treasury. We can spare them with advantage—social, moral and political. Let us hope their services will be needed elsewhere.

Chicago.

Even Radical Chicago "grows circumspect." The telegraph brings us the intelligence that this great city has gone nearly a thousand Democratic. This is a change of quite three thousand votes. Soon Radicalism will have no abiding place, save a temporary shelter under the bayonets which Congressional tyranny has placed over the South. God grant that the day will soon come when the noble white men of the North will demand the withdrawal of these costly agents of Radicalism, and this country will again in reality become a government of the people.

Chicago has demanded it, and the State of Illinois will go security for its great commercial center. The revolution is indeed advancing and will soon enlist the whole country under the white man's banner.

The Election.

The returns come in slowly, and we are unable as yet to base any definite opinion as to the result. Before we go to press we hope the telegraph will bring us further advice. The Western counties which contain the large white majorities, and which must decide the contest, are beyond the reach of telegraphs, and most of them beyond the lines of railroad. It will therefore require a day or two before we hear from the counties lying West of Burke. We have great confidence in the people of our mountain counties, and cannot believe that they have voted to place their Eastern friends and brothers under the political control of negroes and disreputable whites.

So far as the returns have come to hand we have nothing to fear and much to hope for. The Convention was called by a majority of 60,044. Consequently it would require an average gain of 675 to the county to overcome it. In the twenty counties heard from, this Friday afternoon, there has been a gain of 20,000 votes, being a thousand to each county. A similar result in the other counties would give the State to the Conservatives by 20,000. We can hardly hope to keep up this average, as many of the counties are small. In the twenty counties heard from, which were carried for Convention last fall by 15,766, go now against the Constitution by 4,594.

While waiting patiently for the result we have much to encourage us. We have never seen so much feeling and interest in any community as was exhibited by our people during yesterday. No people ever had more at stake, for if this infamous Constitution is fastened upon us, and we are not relieved by the Conservatives and Democrats of the North, there is indeed a dark future for us.

The Election in Brunswick.

We learn that when the votes were counted at Smithville there were eight Radical tickets found in the box doubled, or rather two tickets folded together, making sixteen—of course they should be thrown out.

We are reliably informed that the Registrars for Town Creek precinct, during the recent registration advertised to open the books on the 7th instant. This was done, but to his shame, he said, one Morrill, candidate for the House of Commons and Chairman of the Board, opened the books at his own house on the 4th, there being no other Registrar present, and there registered about 70 names; and after the books were closed at Town Creek on the 12th he registered others at his residence in the presence of another member of the Board.

These facts come to us from reliable parties, and there is no reason to doubt their truth.

Impeachment.

Within a week or ten days we shall have a decision on the impeachment case now pending in the United States Senate. The counsel for the President and the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives are summing up, and will complete their speeches this week or during the early days of the next. If we could bring ourselves to believe that the Senate could render a judgment in strict accordance with the evidence and the facts, there would be nothing to fear, and the country would be undisturbed by the trial. But we have seen so many bitter partisan exhibitions by the Senate before and during this trial that we have little to hope for from their deliberate judgments and much to fear from their vindictive partisanship. Already the very strongest evidence for the defense has been ruled out, while the widest latitude in this respect has been extended to the Managers.

Then, too, when we read of the terrible pressure which is brought to bear upon Senators individually gives little to hope that the President will have an impartial hearing. The press also lends its aid to give courage to doubtful and hesitating Senators. The keen lash of party is held over them, and threats of political anathemas are sounded into their ears. The whole case has been made to assume a party complexion, and Senators who put aside the partisan, while acting as the judge, are to be treated as political renegades. Says the *St. Louis Democrat*, the leading organ of Radicalism in Missouri:

Of the result, we have been disposed to judge rather from the nature of the case than from the rumors so continually set afloat by excited people at Washington. In that city men are apt to be over credulous and over suspicious. It is true the votes of some Republican Senators have seemed to favor delay to a degree almost incredible. But when the main question comes—when they are called upon to say whether Andrew Johnson, upon the charges proffered, ought or ought not to be removed from office, we are not prepared to believe that any Republican will deliberately commit political suicide by voting against his removal. That law has been violated, defiantly and wilfully, no Republican will dare to deny before his constituents. That Andrew Johnson is both a disgrace and a peril to the country the people fully realize. That he richly deserves removal every Sena or other party must feel. The Republican who votes with the Democrats to defend and acquit such a President can expect very little sympathy from his Republican constituents, and if he loses his seat, he will find it difficult to get a vote in his district. In short, the case is so plain, and the feeling of the people in regard to it so strong, that we do not believe that any Republican Senator can be so cowardly, or frightened into a vote of acquittal. Upon some of the charges, indeed, there may be a doubt. But upon the main question the Senate cannot acquit without declaring that a law for which more than two-thirds of the Senate have voted is unconstitutional, and that any President has the right to defy and violate any law, upon pretence that he wishes to test it in the courts.

In this view of the case, Senators who regard their fealty to party as superior to their obligations to support the Constitution, and alas, there are too many who act so at least, must vote to find President Johnson guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors." He has grievously sinned against the leaders of the party that elected him—he has upheld the Constitution when it was necessary for them to work "outside" of that sacred instrument—he has obeyed the laws when party interests demanded that they should be ignored—and it seems that he must pay the penalty for these crimes against party organization and partisan success.

While these political questions are being settled the country looks on with fear and trembling, and every civilized nation is amazed at our degeneracy, calmly predicting the end of American liberty and a bloody finale to republican government. The North, appalled by the danger of the

situation, is vainly calling upon their Senators to stop—at the ballot-box an aroused people demand that this strife should cease, but to no purpose. "Revolutions never go backwards," and it looks as if the present one must progress until checked by the strong arm of power. In the meantime every interest must suffer—social order must be disturbed—government securities must drag, and the advancement and happiness of the whole country must be retarded in order that disreputable politicians may stay the falling fortunes of a rotten and corrupt party by the conviction and removal of the Chief Executive officer of the Government.

Brunswick.

This glorious little county has done her full duty. With a small registered majority of blacks it has given about twenty Conservative majority. The result is highly complimentary to her citizens and reflects the greatest credit upon Col. TAYLOR and Maj. ALLEN, and the other candidates of the party in that county.

Political Business and Insult.

It has been a cheap and cowardly libel upon the character of the Southern people to say that "Union men" were not safe in the South from assault, and even from assassination. We have submitted to these base slanders supposing they would cease as the South gradually passed under the dominion of the miserable incendiaries and miscreants who have, regardless of the pretended dangers, swarmed all over our country, attracted by the commotion and disturbance in our political and civil affairs, hoping by this means to reap the reward of their own corruption and crime. But these reasonable and just expectations have not been realized. In the midst of the Southern elections, when the people of Alabama are being forced to live under a Constitution which they have rejected, and under the administration of Northern adventurers whom they have defeated; when Arkansas is being placed under laws and men adopted and selected by fraud; when South Carolina is under the entire dominion of her manumitted slaves, this parrot cry of "persecution of Union men" is renewed.

A recent number of the Cincinnati *Gazette* has the effrontery to say that "the life of no man is safe in the South who is faithful to the Government of the United States." What calumny! What falsehood! To the people of New Hanover, what biting sarcasm. A Provost Court, presided over by a man whose only qualification seems to be his "intense loyalty" and want of sympathy with our people to try minor offences, and Military Commissions and Courts Martial to try the higher offences, and military bastilles to confine their victims, "faithfulness to the Government," i. e. to the Radical Congress, seems to be the most impenetrable armor one can wear in this locality.

No man is safe, indeed, in this country who is faithful to the government, when such fellows as Schenck and Wilson are placed in responsible and lucrative positions by the votes of ignorant negroes and a few white men who pretend not to be ashamed, much less afraid, of their conduct; not safe, indeed, when the "faithful" elect Ashley to a most important and responsible position in the State. Men who perpetrate such social and political outrages must feel the utmost confidence in the forbearance of Southern people, or are as "bold as the Nemean lion."

But what better refutation of these absurd stories of danger in the Southern States to the "truly loyal," than the facts now witnessed, that in some of them the control of their governments have passed under the direction of a few strangers from the North, and in all of them they are aspiring to accomplish the same ends with favorable prospects of success. In the South, men have been elected to high official positions in the State government and to the House of Representatives of the United States, who, if required, could hardly procure letters of recommendation from their recent employers at the North, should they desire to renew their former menial positions and occupations. It is high time to cease these slanders when the South has become a paradise for adventurers, bankrupt in fortune and character, whose only stock in trade is "unmistakable loyalty" to the Radical party, and who respect or regard with favor no Southern man, unless he degrades himself by a desertion of his friends and kindred, and assists in betraying his State into the hands of its enemies.

How long before the South becomes unsafe for those who

"—are native here
and to the manner born."

and those who are identified by long association and interest, the future can only tell. Surely, a proud and sensitive people have never in the history of the world had more to submit to, and done so with more endurance and forbearance, than have the people of the Southern States. They fought like bravest men, and endured suffering and defeat with a heroism worthy of the fame of their ancestors—worthy of the admiration of all true men. They have atoned for every error of which a generous conqueror could have believed them guilty, without placing them under the political vassalage of negroes and yankee masters. God grant that our sufferings will so appeal to their nobleness, that they will come to our relief and save us from impending destruction.

The Cotton Manufacturers of the United States.

A Convention of the cotton manufacturers of the United States will be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on the 29th instant, to consult on the general interests of all engaged in the business. The call is made by six of the leading cotton factors of Massachusetts. In the published circular the object of the meeting is thus briefly set forth: "To observe legislation with constant care, and with all proper influence to guard against enactments harmful or erroneous, and promote those which shall be right and beneficial; to collate, digest and disseminate among the members all the attainable information and statistics that shall

be accurate and trustworthy; to promote cotton cultivation in our country, and a recognition of the identity of interests between the cotton grower and manufacturer; and, generally, to accomplish by associated efforts whatever may be found right and expedient for the common good and within the sphere of the association.

The Election.

From our reports and from private telegrams we fear that the Constitution has been ratified by the people. We make the acknowledgment with a sad heart, for if it be really so, we believe, unless relieved by the votes of the Northern people, there is a dark future for North Carolina.

We are satisfied the result is owing mostly to frauds in registrations and at the polls. Still more white men have been found to vote for their own dishonor than we were prepared to believe would do so. The Western people do not appreciate the evils of negro suffrage like we do, and their fears have been aroused by threats of confiscation and war. The white people of the East have done nobly. With few exceptions they have voted their full registered strength, and they have nothing to blame themselves for if the humiliation of North Carolina flows from the issue. When the result is definitely known we shall have more to say. In the meantime, let us hope that the people of the extreme Western counties have saved the election and rejected the infamous Constitution.

Election Returns.

RICHMOND.
Williamson's—Con. 143; Rad. 83.
Laurel Hill—Con. 289; Rad. 350.
Rockingham—467 votes cast. In this county it is calculated that there will be a gain of 800 for the Conservatives over the election for Convention.

ROBESON.

Lumberton—Con. 247; Rad. 351.
Hartsville—Con. 97; Rad. 6.
Red Banks—Con. 109; Rad. 290.
Alfordville—Conservative majority 33.
Sterling's Mills—Radical majority 25.—In this county there will be a Conservative gain of about 300 over the Convention election. All species of fraud was practiced by the Radicals.

BLADEN.

Bladenboro'—Con. 87; Rad. 203.
Hollow—Con. 83; Rad. 203.
Brown Marsh—Con. 102; Rad. 76.
Crowell's Mill—Con. 96; Rad. 93.

BRUNSWICK.

North West—Con. 196; Rad. 355. [This is a gain of 40 for the Conservatives on the registration. There was only one white-black man in this precinct—S. D. Gams, a native of Richmond county. There were on the other hand three negro Conservatives—Americus Sellers, Alfred Hayes and John Thomas Wiggins.]

Town Creek—Con. 146; Rad. 217.
Lockwood's Folly—Con. 132; Rad. 38.
Waccamaw—Con. 59; Rad. 5.
Smithville—Con. 139; Rad. 150.
Shallotte (2 days)—Conservative majority 75. In this county it is reported that there is a small Conservative majority.

DUPLIN.

Conservative majority reported at 457.

COLUMBUS.

Conservative majority 373.
CALHOUN.
Conservative majority 300.
Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, Conservative, is elected to Congress from the sixth district.

SAMPSON.

Conservative majority estimated at 600.

ANSON.

Lillesville (at the close of second day)—Con. 114; Rad. 131. At this time the Conservatives were 50 votes ahead at Cedar Hill.

ONLOW.

Stump Sound—Con. 96; Rad. 6.
Wolf Pit—Con. 74; Rad. 4.

CUMBERLAND.

News by the boat which left Fayetteville yesterday morning, reports this county to have gone 400 majority for the Radicals—and three precincts to hear from. We give this as reported, but at the same time we are unprepared to consider it correct.

NEW HANOVER.

Wilmington—Con. 1,172; Rad. 2,033.
Federal Point—Con. 24; Rad. 56.
Masonboro'—Con. 49; Rad. 25.
Middle Sound—Con. 237; Rad. 450.
Rocky Point—Con. 159; Rad. 223.
Long Creek—Con. 134; Rad. 182.
Lower Black River—Con. 77; Rad. 137.
Cainhook—Con. 64; Rad. 77.
South Washington—Con. 125; Rad. 141.

WILSON.

Conservative majority estimated at 250.
STANLEY.
Conservative majority approximated at 250.

RANDOLPH.

This county is said to be doubtful. No figures received.

CALDWELL.

Conservative majority reported at 298.

NEW HANOVER, (official.)

Precincts.	Con.	Rad.
Wilmington	1,172	2,033
Federal Point	24	56
Masonboro'	49	25
Middle Sound	237	450
Rocky Point	159	223
Long Creek	134	182
Lower Black River	77	137
Cainhook	64	77
South Washington	125	141
Piney Woods	82	61
Upper Black River	115	150
Total	2,288	3,565

Death of Bishop Hawks, of Missouri.

The Missouri *Republican* announces the death on the 19th instant, of the Right Rev. C. B. HAWKS, D. D., L. L. D., aged fifty-six. For more than twenty years he filled the office of Bishop of the Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Missouri. During a large portion of that period he was the active pastor of Christ Church in St. Louis. He was counted among the most eloquent divines in a church which has been served by many accomplished pulpit orators. Under his supervision the Episcopal Church in Missouri grew to large proportions in members and wealth. He was born in Newbern, North Carolina, on the 26th of May, 1812; he was the youngest of nine children, all of whom are now dead with the exception of the eldest sister, Mrs. PHEBE ANDERSON, widow of Hon. WALKER ANDERSON, for a long period Judge of the Supreme Court in Florida. Four of the family have died within the past two years, the last previous to the Bishop, being Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., in the fall of 1896, in New York.

THE ELECTION—THIRD DAY—THE RESULT.—The vote polled in this city yesterday is officially reported as follows:

First Ward	102
Second " "	73
Third " "	46
Fourth " "	38

Total.....304

By some means in the official return from the first Ward for the first day an error was made which caused the vote reported to be 206 less than polled. Our readers will please bear this in mind in reading the following figures, which we give as the whole vote cast in each of the Wards during this election:

First Ward	1,159
Second Ward	752
Third Ward	564
Fourth Ward	699

Total.....3,174

RECAPITULATION:

First Day	1,986
Second Day	884
Third Day	304

Total.....3,174

THE RESULT:

The vote for and against the Constitution was counted out last night and is officially reported as follows:

	For	Against	Total
First Ward	449	345	1,194
Second Ward	450	301	751
Third Ward	348	216	564
Fourth Ward	386	310	696

Grand Total.....2,033

Majority for Constitution.....861

The vote for candidates will not differ materially from that on the Constitution. The registered strength of the city is 3,336, with a black majority of 730. By the above exhibit only 3,205 votes were cast.—131 short of the number registered. This number is exactly that which the vote against the Constitution falls short of the registered white vote, the vote for the Constitution being precisely the same as the registered black strength. Many of these votes were polled by virtue of certificates from other precincts, and upon affidavit made that the voter had registered elsewhere, those exhibiting certificates and making affidavit being principally negroes.

It will be noticed that the vote is 31 in excess of the total official daily return made by the Inspectors, which we are told is owing to the fact that more tickets were found in the boxes when opened than the Inspectors had names upon their lists.

On the question of a Convention during the election in November last the vote stood as follows: For Convention, 1,500; against, 558—total, 2,058.

North Carolina Business Directory.

This valuable work is now complete, and Mr. BRANSON, who is in our city, has presented us with a copy. It is issued from the press of Messrs. NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY, of Raleigh. We doubt if any State in the Union has published a more correct or a fuller list of the statistics of each county than this. Each copy has a good map of the State, with parts of Virginia and South Carolina, with all the counties and principal towns, villages, rivers, &c., and with the localities of the coal, iron, gold and copper mines designated. The population, names of the principal officers, merchants, physicians, lawyers, ministers, colleges, schools, factories, mines, &c., of each county are given. Besides this, a large amount of valuable statistical information is furnished.

The work ought to be in the hands of every man of business in the State. Every merchant of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, ought to have a copy. It is published at the low price of \$2. The first edition is a small one, only 1,200 but Messrs. BRANSON & JONES have made arrangements to issue an improved and larger edition, if the demand should call for it, in the next two months. The intrinsic value of the book is so great that we think an edition of 5,000 should be called for.

GERMAN LABORERS.—As it is probable that in a short time we shall have to find amongst the emigrants from Germany the labor necessary to carry on the farms in this section, it is well to know what impression the Germans have made as laborers in the South since the war.

We take an extract from an interesting communication from W. H. Wilkes, Maury county Tennessee, to the Columbia (Tenn.) *Herald*.

Of course, it is not fair to expect that all emigrants from Germany will equal these, but it cannot be denied that they are a nation of workers. Mr. Wilkes says:

"So far as my experience goes, (which is, however, limited,) the Germans as a laboring class are among the very best that could be induced for our farming interest. Of the entire number brought out by Mr. B. with one or two exceptions, no more orderly, industrious or persevering laborers exist in the county than these. You may watch them from early to late each day, and not one characteristic of 'eye service' will you discover. They work regularly, constantly, patiently, and perseveringly, and although awkward looking to us in the use of tools and teams, yet at night about as much work is done as any other laborers do, and what has been done you will always find well done. In fact, you can hardly induce one to slight his work—even by your presence and by hurrying—that great and objectionable trait of Southern farming. If you will let them, they will have a place for all their farming tools, and have them in their place.

"It may surprise some of your readers when I tell them that on an average these laboring Germans are better educated than the white laboring classes of our country. I mention this not out of disparagement to our own people, but to do justice to strangers in our midst."

A drunken brute of a husband in Nashville, on Sunday, attempted to beat and choke the "partner of his bosom" in order to hurry her up in getting him something to eat, but she turned upon him and stabbed him repeatedly with a case-knife. The man has gone to parts unknown, and the woman has not been arrested.

From the Weldon News.

French and Littlefield. The Ass in the Lion's Skin.

The redoubtable champions of negro equality, whose names head this article, made their appearance in Halifax on Saturday last. Some three or four hundred of their stable brethren assembled there, and were entertained for several hours by these carping big game hunters. "The Son of Mars," Littlefield, had frequently expressed his desire to meet some of the Conservative speakers on the stump. On the day previous, at Jackson, when he and French refused to Captain Peebles the privilege of a reply, it was stated by way of excuse, we are informed, that they could not meet Gen. Ransom and Mr. Conigland at Halifax the next day—that they did not wish to avoid discussion—on the contrary, they invited and challenged it. But all this was mere vaporing—they had donned the lion's skin at Halifax, the ears of the Ass protruded. These unprincipled demagogues, who have been using their best efforts to lay the foundation of a war of races in North Carolina, ignominiously failed and refused to meet our friends in discussion on Saturday last.

Gen. Ransom and Mr. Conigland were present for the purpose of testing the sincerity of French and Littlefield in their professed desire for free discussion. Accordingly, the following note was handed to French by Wm. B. Pope, Esq., before the meeting was opened:

HALIFAX, N. C., April 18, 1888.
HON. J. B. FRENCH:
Sir—It is proposed on the part of the Conservatives to discuss with Gen. Littlefield and yourself, at the meeting of Friday next, the question between the Republican and Conservative parties, if an equal division of time can be had—Will you please inform me whether you are assent to the proposed discussion, and an equal division of time or not?

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD CONIGLAND.

This courteous challenge was at once declined, on the pretext that French had declined to leave on the return train. But Hall, our gallant standard bearer, who had failed to meet his appointment in this place on account of having missed connection at Blackwater, was in Halifax, and in order to put the matter beyond doubt, addressed the following note to Littlefield, which was delivered by Mr. Pope:

SIR: As you are volunteering your advice to the people of North Carolina with regard to their action on the proposed Constitution, I respectfully invite you to divide my time before the white people of Halifax to-day, should you be desirous of enlightening the whites as well as the blacks. You can have the opening speech, or the reply, as you may prefer.

Very respectfully,
ED. D. HALL.

But General Littlefield declined all discussion. It will be seen, then, that the so often proclaimed desire of these Radical worthies to meet opponents on the stump, was but wretched bluffing. Discussion was what they desired above all things to avoid. They harangued the deluded negroes for hours in incendiary language, which might have been dangerous but for the intellectual force of the arguments. They made statements after statements which they knew to be false, and which they would not have dared to make had a reply been allowed. French and Littlefield may be fitly described as uneducated demagogues, wholly unworthy of the honorable name which they received. Given the colored speaker who followed them, is infinitely superior to either, and made far the most effective and courteous speech.

The effort to bring these itinerant and unscrupulous carpet bag slanderers of our people to the test of public discussion having failed, the Conservatives assembled in the Methodist church, and were addressed by Col. Hall for two hours in a most able, thorough and convincing speech, evincing a fine power of logical analysis, and as far removed from the demagogical acts and buffoonery of French and Littlefield as they are beneath him in all that constitutes a gentleman. Col. Hall made a most favorable impression on our people, and much regret was expressed when it became known that his engagements would not permit him to remain over for the meeting at Jackson on Monday.